

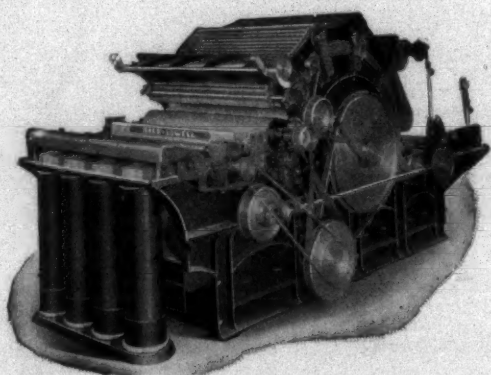
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 17, 1915

NUMBER 16

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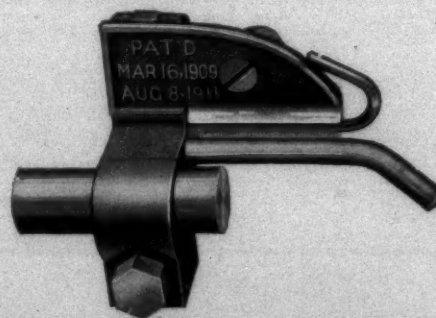
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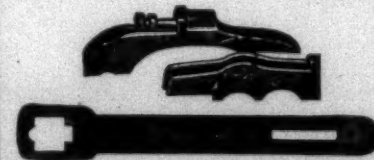
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 17, 1915

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Merchandising of Southern Cotton Goods.

T. Holt Haywood before Alumni Association of Philadelphia Textile School.

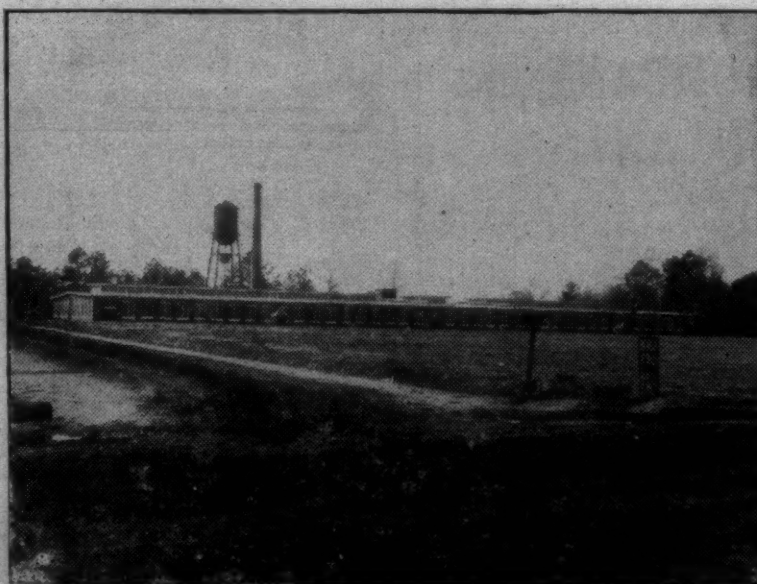
The time was—and it is not so many years ago—that a buyer when purchasing in the primary market would always ask whether the goods were Southern or Eastern; if they were Southern the price obtainable would immediately shrink from 5 to 10 per cent, and oftentimes more. There was a reason for this in those days, and the buyers then, as now, were expert judges of fabrics and bought accordingly.

The first colored cotton goods mill was built in the South in 1837 on the Alamance River, Alamance County, North Carolina, by Edwin M. Holt. It consisted of 528 spindles, and a few years later 16 looms were added. They manufactured what was known as Alamance plaids, a cheaply made fabric, weighing about 4.50 yards to the pound, made of 14s warp and 14s filling, and dyed with the cheapest dyestuff that could be obtained. When the goods were washed, even in cold water, the colors ran terribly, and after a few washings the fabric looked more like a brown sheeting than a colored fabric. In those days, however, there was a big demand in the South for goods of this kind, because, although the workmanship was poor and the colors fugitive, still the fabric was of coarse construction and had wonderful wearing qualities, which were needed by the farmers and workmen of the South. And so the Alamance mills succeeded and other colored cotton goods mills spring up throughout the South, most all of them, at first, making plaids of some description. They got to making the plaids as light as 8.00 yards to the pound, in the 24-inch width, and as heavy as 3.00 yards to the pound, in the 27-inch width. There was so much profit in plaids and so much demand for them that mills sprang up like mushrooms. Quality and workmanship was sacrificed to making goods quickly, and here is where the South made its bad reputation which it has taken so many years to live down.

With so many mills making plaids, it began to get hard to sell them, and then the problem of merchandising the colored cotton goods of the South arose. Up to this time the mills sold their plaids by simply writing letters to near-by jobbers, or rather the jobbers wrote the mills, because the demand for the plaids exceeded the supply. But when the supply became larger than the demand each individual mill had to put salesmen on the road to sell its product. I happen

to know of one large mill that traveled 12 Southern gentlemen. Each salesman was an expert poker player—in fact, was accomplished in all the arts of entertaining his customers. The mills allowed each salesman a quart of whiskey a day to keep his enthusiasm up. If he drank more than a quart of whiskey a day he had to pay for the excess quantity himself. Anyone not even familiar with merchandising can see that this kind of selling was very expensive and could not last—it did not. The mills, instead of making large profits as in the old days, be-

very rich mills can afford to wait until the maturity of their bills. The majority of Southern colored cotton goods are sold on terms of 2 per cent, 10 days, 60 days extra—commonly expressed 2-10 60X—or on what are known as seasonable terms, which are, for fall goods, 2-10 Nov. 1, and for spring goods, 2-10 April 1. In order to manufacture any class of goods at the lowest cost a mill has to run on it continuously—that is, avoid changing from one fabric to another, which requires different constructions, different yarns, different finishes, etc.



JENNINGS MILLS, LUMBERTON, N. C. (Courtesy The Robesonian)

gan to lose money. The commission house today is not only a merchandising but also a banking institution. Most commission houses sell Southern colored cotton goods on a commission of 5 per cent. This 5 per cent covers all selling expenses, and also guaranteeing of accounts. The mills do not have to worry at all about the credit of their customers or about the collection of money due them for their merchandise. All of this is looked after and guaranteed by the commission house. Some mills need money for their goods the day they are shipped or as soon thereafter as possible. The commission house also attends to this by discounting bills at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and giving the mills money for their goods long before the bills are due. If it were not for this system most of the smaller mills would not be existing today, because only the

of the commission house handling Southern colored cotton goods is what is largely responsible for the marvelous development of quality and workmanship of Southern-made fabrics. When the Southern mills first went with commission houses, as stated before, most all of them were making cheap plaids. The textile experts in the mill departments of the commission houses soon saw that new fabrics of higher classes and constructions would have to be produced, as the public was demanding a better quality of cotton goods of all the time. They worked co-operated with them, until today accordingly, and the Southern mills colored fabrics made in Southern mills are not only the equal of those made in any part of the world but are the superior in a good many instances. Too much praise cannot be given the Southern manufacturers for this marvelous development and the nation—in fact, the world—should be proud of them.

Details of Selling Organization.

The actual selling organization is, after all, the most important of the commission house, because its object of existing is to sell goods, and if it did not sell goods in large quantities, it would not exist, because it would not get any revenue—that is, commissions. The best commission houses have enough traveling salesmen to cover all the towns and cities in the United States where there are jobbers and garment manufacturers of importance. It takes about 15 first-class salesmen to do this, and most of them are on the road almost 75 per cent of the time. Each salesman carries samples representing the fabrics made by all the mills whose products the commission house handles. It is generally arranged by the commission house that its different mills make different fabrics, so they do not conflict with each other; therefore one salesman in each territory can carry all lines and do justice to each mill. Think of the enormous expense and waste there would be if each mill, selling its product without a commission house, were to travel 15 salesmen, which it would have to do if it presented its fabrics to the trade as attractively as they are presented by a commission house. One cotton goods commission house I know traveling 15 men and represents 20 colored cotton mills. If each mill sold its own goods direct and traveled as many men as the commission

(Continued on Page 7)

Good Bleaching

The demand on the market for any class of goods depends greatly on the appearance of the finished product.

Adequate machinery of the proper type, with judicious treatment, are the two chief essentials in the bleaching and finishing of cloth.

While cloth is undergoing treatment throughout the different processes, the greatest of thought and care should be given to each and every detail.

Cleanliness and carefulness should be the watchword of every employee.

"Watchwords" the experienced and careful overseer never fails to impress and to see carried out in all the operations.

Great harm can be done by carelessness and slovenly work, and once this reputation is gained, it is a difficult matter to win back its lost laurels.

In the bleaching of cloth uniformity in results should be one of the highest aims of the bleacher, and nothing only keen judgment and carefulness will attain that point.

We must be methodical in all things, yet in the bleaching of cloth, from day to day, the man of experience knows that no hard and fast rules can be laid down and that changing conditions must be met with good judgment to obtain uniformity in results.

In the boiling of cloth, the foundation for the appearance of the finished product is laid.

The necessary strength of alkali required to clean the goods properly should always be given if possible. This feature pertains more to pure white goods and to goods containing colors not sensitive to alkali.

There are times when very weak alkalies can only be used, as oftentimes goods come up for treatment containing colors sensitive to alkalies, attended by risk, with increasing temperature, and on this class of goods it is almost an impossibility to produce a good clear bottom.

To obtain uniformity in the boil, the goods should be filled level and not packed too tightly in the keir. The pressure on the main feed pipe should be kept steady, so as to insure proper and consistent circulation.

Atmospheric conditions play a prominent part in the treatment of cloth. The skilful and observant bleacher knows that his bleaching agent is more active in summer than in winter.

This fact should never be lost sight of in the chemicing of cloth. When good judgment is used, no more than what is necessary is given to produce any desired color, so that all the strength possible will be left in the fibre.

This point of using no more than what is necessary should be carefully watched when goods have got to lie for some time, and more especially if the goods contain colors that are in any way sensitive to chlorine.

Scouring is one process which is oftentimes not given the attention in the succeeding washings the goods will get a thorough cleansing.

Good washing between all the operations in one of the chief essentials in obtaining good results.

Keep the goods clean going from one process to another, and in the finished product the results to be noticed will be recompense in themselves.

In the finishing of cloth the first important operations are starching and blueing.

In preparing the "size" great thought should be given to the standard of purity of every ingredient used. By the use of ingredients that are inferior in quality the results from such will fall far below par.

A thorough understanding of the merits of all the different substances used in sizing should be considered necessary for two reasons: Firstly, to see that the specified standard of purity is adhered to; and secondly, with a thorough understanding of their merits, good judgment can be due it. No free chlorine should remain in the goods and all the lime salts should be made soluble, so that used in trying to obtain any desired finish.

Blueing or tinting is usually done in conjunction with starching. In all bleached cloth there is a natural yellowishness, which by skilful tinting can be absolutely neutralized or destroyed, imparting to the cloth a bluish tone which gives to the finished product a lively bloom, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the goods.

Good skilful tinting can only be seen on cloth with a good clear bottom, as on low colored goods. Tinting may only be adopted to make them appear brighter by destroying all the yellowishness possible without showing traces of the blue.

For preference, the blue to be used should be a fast one, that is one which is neither sensitive to acids, alkalies, heat or light. With a blue sensitive to acids or alkalies, trouble will arise in the size at time, when some of the ingredients will be either slightly acid or alkaline, and if this is not counteracted before using, the goods will appear on drying, flat and dull looking.

By using a blue sensitive to heat, no great loss in bloom will be noticeable in the size mixing, but while the goods are passing over the drying machine, and in all probability through a heated calender afterwards, the greater part of the bloom from the blue will have gone, leaving the goods without that brightness of shade they should have. Goods treated with a blue sensitive to light have often given the bleacher great cause for anxiety, as in this case the goods will practically always leave the bleacher in fine condition, possessing the desired bloom or brilliancy, but perhaps, when a few months or a few years in stock with the customer or in the warehouse, the hand of time will have done its work by taking away that brightness of shade they formerly possessed. More trouble in this respect arises from the use of oils and soaps in sizing that are inferior in quality than anything else.

Complaints on goods turning a bad color in stock are of a frequent nature and quite often the fault will be found to originate from this source.

Dampening of conditioning is the next process, and the main point in this operation is to see that the goods are level dampened, more especially if the goods are going direct to the calender, as in beetling or mangling, more especially beetling, with good handling can bring them to a uniform dampness, or in other words, in good condition for calendaring.

Uneven dampening on goods going direct to the calender will show up as soft and firm places in the one piece of cloth.

The sprinkler on the damping machine should be fed with a good steady flow of water.

Beetled goods are often conditioned on the drying machine, but this practice is carried out abroad more

so than in this country.

Uniformity in feel and appearance can only be obtained by great care being given to all the operations and by seeing that all the machinery is kept clean and in good working order. Great stress should be laid on the inspection of cloth, so that no defective cloth will get to the customer, and thereby injure your reputation and the company's.

The manner in which cloth is put up plays an important part in doing justice to a well finished piece of cloth.

The stamping and papering should be neat and clean, so that on the examination of the finished product a favorable impression will be given and won.

Cleanliness and carefulness are the main features in an efficient department, and with judicious treatment these are the features that build and maintain the reputation of the bleachery.—Fibre & Fabric.

Headquarters Southern Textile Association Meeting JUNE 25th AND 26th LANGREN HOTEL Asheville, N. C.

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A Few Letters.

Jackson Mills Company

Monroe, N. C., June 15, 1915.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
The Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Please accept my congratulations on your recent denunciation on old McKelway, you gave him just what he needed.

Very truly yours,
Jackson Mills Company,
By G. A. Polatty, Supt.

Lavonia Cotton Mills

Lavonia, Ga., June 12, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I wish to thank you for endeavoring to refute the false statements made by men of the McKelway type, whose sole purpose we believe, is to raise funds with which to pay salaries to themselves.

I can but feel that every one in the mill business should thank you for the noble work you are doing for us.

Yours very truly,
Lavonia Cotton Mills,
J. N. Howard, Supt.

Mr. David Clark,
Care of Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

We have just received a copy of your June 3rd issue and would like to secure say twenty (20) copies of this issue, so if you will kindly forward them, addressing them to the writer, and will send bill for same we will make prompt remittance.

Want to congratulate you on the very forceful and excellent showing made. It is unfortunate that others cannot be interested in helping to present the truth without fear or favor.

Yours very truly,
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills,
O. E. Elsas, President.

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina.

McAdenville, N. C., June 14th, 1915.
David Clark, Editor,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Clark: I don't want to let the opportunity pass to commend your defense of the mill men of the South against the misleading assaults of Mr. McKelway. You have done this in a very creditable manner in Washington on two notable occasions.

Personally, and feeling that I am reflecting the sentiments of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, I want to thank you and give assurances of their appreciation.

Cordially yours,
R. R. Ray, President.

East Monbo, N. C., June 10, 1915.
David Clark, Editor.

Dear Sir: I have just read your answer to Dr. McKelway and want to congratulate you for the stand you have taken. I do not know of any such condition any where in regard to the wages paid in cotton mills. I have been working children for about 12 years and have never worked any children under the lawful age and I have not worked any hand for ten years that made

less than \$3.00 per week, only when they were just learning to work. I have two girls working now that have been working since March as learners, one makes from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week the other \$2.25 to \$3.00. Excepting the two mentioned above I have no hands that do not make an average of \$4.50 or more per week.

I look forward to the coming of the Bulletin each week, it always brings the latest news.

Yours truly,
F. L. Abernethy,
Overseer Spinning.

Elmira Cotton Mills

Burlington, N. C., June 10, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,

Dear Sir: I have read, with much interest, your testimony before the commission on industrial relations in Washington, D. C., on May 26th, regarding the TRUE conditions of the child labor situation in the Southern cotton mills. Personally, I wish to commend you most heartily for the interest you have shown in this matter.

Being a practical cotton mill man, having worked in the mill since I was 12 years old, I am of course, aware of the fact that the child

labor question has been abused considerably by the various reports on the subject, and I am glad to see a man of your position and ability come out and take the stand you have taken; to see that the public are at least supplied with more correct information. I am also very glad to note that you are well posted as to the TRUE situation along these lines, as I have always seen them, and feel quite sure that what you are doing in this direction is being much appreciated by the mills in general.

J. T. King, Supt.
Very respectfully,

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The Manufacture of Artificial Lustrous Threads by the Viscose Process.

Artificial silks have assumed such importance in the manufacture of textiles that a brief outline of one of the chief methods employed for their production may be of interest.

Though the principles involved and the methods employed in all of the processes are common knowledge among those versed in chemical technology, there are, however, many little working details upon which successful operation depends. A knowledge of these details is carefully guarded, as it has been secured only by the expenditure of large sums of money, much labor and many failures. The following outline covers briefly all of the important operations, omitting, of course, such details as mentioned above.

The base of the artificial is cellulose, either in the form of cotton or wood. At present, in actual practice, wood is used, though cotton may be employed, and, in fact, produces better silk, but, on account of certain working conditions, has not been adopted. The raw material, bleached sulphite wood-pulp, is procured chiefly from Norway and Austria, though American wood-pulp could undoubtedly be used by slightly changing the present working practices.

The cellulose is first converted into "alkali cellulose" by treatment with an excess of 17.5 per cent sodium hydroxide solution for several hours. This is known as the "wet process" of mercerization and is preferred to other methods for the reason that the temperature, which is an important factor, is more readily controlled. Elevation of temperature, which is an important factor, is more readily controlled. Elevation of temperature causes decrease in mercerization. The pulp is then squeezed in large presses until it contains about three times its original weight of the solution. The pulp is then "milled"; that is, finely ground, and stored in underground vaults, or "caves," to undergo further mercerization by the caustic alkali allowed to remain in it. The time of storage varies with the kind of pulp used and ranges from 70 to 150 hours. The duration of the mercerizing process has considerable influence on the subsequent treatment.

The "aged" mercerized pulp is next treated in closed revolving digesters with 30 to 40 per cent of its original weight of carbon disulphide. This converts it into cellulose xanthate. After the proper point of "xanthating" has been reached, the mass is diluted in large "mixers" with dilute sodium hydroxide solution, with the addition of some "stapleizer" to prevent decomposition and mixed to the desired fluidity. The solution of cellulose xanthate so obtained is then filtered to remove foreign matter, such as undissolved fibers, etc., and stored in large tanks at a low temperature to further "age." The time of this second ageing is dependent upon the kind of wood-pulp employed, the degree of mercerization, the temperature etc., and varies from 100 to 150 hours. The resulting product is a brownish orange colored, viscid

fluid, for which reason it is given the name of "viscose."

The mechanical operation of converting the viscose into filaments follows and, in brief, consists in forcing the solution, by pressure, through fine orifices, known as "spinners" into a coagulating liquid, which converts the viscose into a continuous gelatinous strand. A number of these filaments are collected together, which number, in conjunction with the diameter of the orifices, determines the "size" or "denier" of the product. The threads so produced are opaque and lusterless, and after reeling into skeins are washed thoroughly to remove all adhering coagulating liquid and then treated with a weak solution of sodium sulphide, which has a solvent action on the free sulphur precipitated in the fiber and which causes the latter to be lusterless.

After all of the sulphur has been dissolved, the sodium sulphide is completely removed by washing, with the result that the product acquires a high luster, in which form it is put on the market.

Owing to the fact that viscose silk readily absorbs moisture, causing a diminution in tensile strength while in the moist condition, it is advisable that the humidity in rooms where it is handled should not exceed 63 degrees, otherwise considerable difficulty is liable to be experienced in its proper working. For knitting purposes, in order to prevent chafing of the thread in passing through the needles, very satisfactory results have been obtained by the application of a light stainless oil during the winding. For weaving, the product should be sized either with gelatine or starch, both of which are extensively employed in order to prevent chafing when the "silk" passes through the heddles or reeds.—Paper read before Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School by Warren F. Cooper.

Standard Color Card For America Welcomed.

The initial effort of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States in producing a standard shade card for this country, which is now in the hands of subscribers, is securing a cordial welcome, according to expressions heard among broad silk and ribbon manufacturers. The general appearance and make up of the card was for the most part favorably commented on.

It goes without saying that there were some criticisms of the new card, though no more serious than would be natural in connection with an original effort of this kind. There is no criticism of the idea behind the card, that is, the standardizing of staple shades. This appears to be commended by the silk market as a whole and from the interest shown by other branches of the textiles in meeting a general need.

One criticism which was advanced, but only from the best of motives, for the critic warmly approves the idea of the card concerned the number of shades. According to this opinion, too much prominence was given to the key number show-

ing the color formula, which, it was said, was of interest more to the manufacturer and dyer, and not enough emphasis placed on the color number, which was what the buyer and salesman was most interested in. This criticism would have the prominence of the two sets of numbering reversed.

Another criticism concerned the designation of different shades of a color by numbers, that is, pink 1, pink 2, etc., the use of names such as carnation pink, etc., being preferable, according to some views.

Naturally, there is a difference of opinion among different manufacturers as to their ideas of certain shades. So many manufacturers

having been in the habit of getting out from season to season their own color cards they have pretty settled ideas of certain colors. The colors, therefore, on the new card might very well not conform always to their ideas of what these colors should be.

On the whole, however, the disposition is to realize that a start had to be made and manufacturers are glad that it has been accomplished. Any shortcomings, provided they are regarded as such by a considerable opinion, it is realized, might attend any first effort of the magnitude of this card, and can be corrected in future issues.—Journal of Commerce.

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The Corset and Underwear Review

200 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Merchandising of Southern Colored Cotton Goods.

(Continued from Page 3.)

house it would mean that there would be 300 salesmen on the road, with 300 expense accounts, and 300 separate salaries, and their total sales would not be any more than, if as much as, the 15 salesmen now employed by the commission house I have in mind. In addition, each mill would have to have its own designing department, credit department, mill department, etc.

It is a wonderful thing to sit in one of the large New York commission houses, with its salesmen spread all over the United States like a fan, and see the orders, telegrams and letters come pouring in from its salesmen. There is no way in which the condition of the different sections of the country can be judged as accurately as from these reports of the salesmen. If a certain section of the country is in a bad condition it will not buy goods, no matter how cheap they are; on the other hand, if a particular section is booming it will buy merchandise, even if the price is high.

Export Department.

The Southern colored cotton goods mills are today making a great play for export business, and their business in the foreign markets is increasing rapidly. In times past this business was handled by the commission house in a careless kind of way; but now, with the export sales broadening and becoming more important each year, the best commission houses have a well-balanced export department, with a competent man at the head and his necessary assistants. Some of the commission houses have direct representatives in foreign countries; others deal through brokers in New York, who have their representatives in foreign countries; still others deal through what are known as export commission houses, who actually buy cotton goods and resell them in foreign markets through their own salesmen. Southern colored cotton mills, located as they are where the actual cotton is grown, and where, therefore, there is very little, if any, freight charges to pay on cotton, no loss of interest while the cotton is in transit, and with plenty of cheap and competent labor and mills equipped with the latest and most up-to-date machinery, are able to compete with any manufacturer in the world with their goods, and to go into foreign countries on the same basis as competing nations—this is, where the freight from the United States is not higher than from the foreign countries, or where the tariff is not higher on United States goods than on other nations' goods.

The best commission houses sell to only four classes of trade—jobbers, garment manufacturers, big mail order houses (such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward & Co.) and export. All of these different classes are absolutely essential in their way.

The wholesale houses, or "jobbers," as they are called, both large and small, are scattered throughout the United States and furnish an even-constant source of supply to the retail merchants in their respective territories. A great deal of

talk has been current lately about doing away with the jobbers and the mills selling direct to the retail merchants. This, in the writer's opinion, is not practicable, because, while the retail merchant's aggregate amount of business in all lines is large, still the amount of goods he would use from each individual mill would be small, and the expense of merchandising direct to the retail merchant would be greater than the profit the jobber now gets for handling the goods.

Garment manufacturers have been growing steadily, and the amount of goods they now use is enormous. The demand of the garment manufacturers, or, as they are technically known, the "cutting-up trade," is mostly for the wider goods. In colored cotton goods they demand mostly 36-inch width goods. The jobbing trade, on the other hand, generally wants narrower goods, such as 26-inch or 27-inch. The business of the jobbing trade is gradually getting smaller on colored cotton piece goods, while, on the other hand, the business of the garment manufacturer is getting larger. Some of these large cutters buy as much as 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 yards of a colored cotton fabric at a time, and there is practically no jobber in the United States who buys this large quantity of one fabric in a single order.

The development of big mail order houses has been nothing short of marvelous. Enormous houses, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co. and the National Cloak & Suit Co., and a great many others, reach every nook and corner in the United States, and their catalogue and advertisements reach merchants and consumers that oftentimes no other branch of the dry goods trade does reach.

Export Trade.

It has been often said that the reason the colored cotton goods mills of the United States have not gotten more export business in the past is because they were not willing to meet the ways and fancies of the particular export market to which they desired to ship their goods. In the last few years, however, there has been a great change for the better with our mills, and the writer knows personally of a great many colored cotton goods mills today that run almost entirely on goods for export. Some of the mills make as many as 15 or 20 different constructions, which require almost as many different finishes and different kinds of put-up, and at least four or five different widths. This, of course, is troublesome, but getting any kind of business is troublesome, and the manufacturers have at last realized that if they will meet the desires of the export markets the export markets are willing to pay a fair price for the goods. On account of this mutual understanding between the export buyers and our domestic manufacturers, export business in this country is bound to increase, and there is no reason why the United States, after a few years, should not be enjoying a great part of the export business of South America and other countries that have been controlled for so many years by Great Britain and Germany.

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Reorganization Plan Langley, Aiken and Seminole Mills.

The plan of reorganization and recapitalization of the Langley, Aiken and Seminole Mills, of Langley, Bath and Clearwater, S. C., that is being executed by the committee of three, representing the largest creditors of the mills, is given below:

The creditors' committee, composed of E. A. Pendleton, of Augusta; Wm. McKinley, Jr., of New York, and Chas. H. Low, of Bath, S. C., bought in the properties at the receivers' sale, and the transaction has been confirmed by the court.

According to the plan of reorganization, the creditors' committee will issue 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, to the amount of the indebtedness of each mill, the same to be received by the assenting creditors at par for the present indebtedness of the mills.

But to those creditors who have not agreed to accept the first preferred stock in the reorganized companies for the amount due them, the creditors committee will pay dollar for dollar in cash the sums due them. In other words, they are not forced to take the preferred stock for the money which the mills owe them; but the committee representing the larger creditors who bought in the properties, will pay them in cash for their claims.

Each of the companies is being reorganized by the creditors' committee under the laws of South Carolina, for the purpose of acquiring title to and operating the properties of each company, and there will be issued to the creditors' committee for such property, 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock certificates of sufficient amount to take care of the indebtedness of each company. The stockholders in the old companies will have issued to them new stock for their former stock, by complying with certain requirements of the creditors' committee, which will be more fully described further on.

The plan for reorganization for each of the mills is substantially the same, and the following plan as to the Langley Manufacturing Company, will be followed in the essential features of the other mills.

The total capitalization of the old Langley Manufacturing Company is \$948,000, of which \$248,000 is preferred and \$700,000 common stock.

The claims of the creditors against the Langley with accrued interest amounted to \$767,200. According to the plan of recapitalization, 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock to this amount will be issued to the assenting creditors at par. This first preferred stock shall have the sole voting power, will be preferred as to assets and dividends, and the entire earnings of the company shall be devoted to the payment of dividends and to the retirement of this stock. The retirement of this stock will be compulsory whenever the company is financially able to effect such retirement, and such stock shall be retired from year to year from earnings, if available, by purchase by the corporation to the amount available therefor at the lowest price at which this stock shall be obtainable, not exceeding par, after invitation to all such stockholders to offer their stock for sale. These conditions apply not only to the Langley, but to the Aiken and the Seminole as well.

At the time of the failure of the Langley there was outstanding \$248,000 of preferred stock. The creditors' committee will issue the same amount of stock, which is to be second preferred stock, and will exchange with the holders of the preferred stock in the old company par for par. No dividends, however, will be paid on second preferred stock until all of the first preferred stock shall have been retired, but dividends will be cumulative.

The creditors' committee has created common stock in the new Langley company amounting to \$350,000, which is one-half of the common stock outstanding in the old company. This common stock is made available for the common stockholders in the old company, who can procure it by purchasing from the creditors' committee at par 6 per cent per cent cumulative first preferred stock to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings in the old company, and shall receive from such purchase a bonus of common stock in the new company equal to 50 per cent of their old holdings from the creditors' committee.

For example, the holder of \$1,000 common stock in the old company is entitled to subscribe for \$200 par value of 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, and upon payment of such subscription will receive from the creditor's committee \$200 par value first preferred stock, and

holders will be permitted to retain \$500 par value common stock.

In other words, the common stock in the new company one-half of the common stock held in the old company, provided they also subscribe to the first preferred stock to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings.

The time limit for the subscription by the common stockholders in the old company to stock in the new company, is June 30. The first limit named by the creditors' committee was May 31st, but an extension has been granted until June 30th. According to the notices issued, those stockholders who do not file their subscription with the committee on or before June 30th, will be deemed to have finally abandoned and waived any right to subscribe as provided.

The plan of reorganization for the Aiken Mills is practically the same as the Langley. The Aiken will be recapitalized with a preferred stock subscription to an equal amount of the indebtedness of the company at the time of its failure, which was \$600,300. This amount of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock will be taken by the assenting creditors, with the same conditions as named in the case of the Langley Mills.

The creditors' committee will issue in the new Aiken Mills \$160,000 of common stock, which will be available to the holders of common stock in the old company. The common stockholders in the old company will be given the privilege of purchasing from the creditors' committee at par, 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock to extent of 15 per cent of their holdings in the old company, and shall receive upon such purchase a bonus of common stock, equal to 40 per cent of their old holdings.

For example, a holder of \$1,000 stock is entitled to subscribe for \$150, par value of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and upon payment of such subscription will receive from the creditors' committee \$150, par value, preferred stock and \$400, per value, common stock.

In the case of the Seminole Manufacturing Company, practically the same method of reorganization and recapitalization will be followed. In the old company there is outstanding, first preferred stock, \$124,000; second preferred stock, \$138,000, and common stock, \$276,000—total of \$538,000.

The indebtedness of the old com-

pany was \$527,200, and this amount of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock in the new company has been taken by the assenting creditors.

No provision is made for the holders of common stock in the Seminole, but the holders of first preferred and second preferred stock in the old company are given the privilege of taking up the following propositions:

First preferred stockholders in the old company may purchase from the creditors' committee at par, per cent cumulative preferred stock to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings, and shall receive upon such purchase a bonus of common stock equal to 100 per cent of their present holdings.

For example, the holder of \$1,000 first preferred stock in the old company is entitled to subscribe \$200 par value of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and upon payment of the subscription, he will receive certificate for the \$200, par value, preferred stock, and \$1,000 par value, common stock.

The holder of second preferred stock in the old company may purchase at par the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock in the new company to the extent of 40 per cent of his present holdings, and will receive upon such purchase a bonus of common stock equal to 50 per cent of his present holdings.

The holder of \$1,000 of second preferred stock, by subscribing for \$400, par value, of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, will receive also \$500, per value, common stock.

According to the foregoing plans, the aggregate capitalization of the three mills will be \$2,846,200. Upon the retirement of the preferred stock in each mill, capitalization will be greatly reduced, thereby enhancing in value the stock next below the preferred. In the case of the Langley Mills, after the retirement of the first preferred stock, the stock capitalization will be \$598,000; the Aiken, after retirement of all preferred stock will have a stock capitalization of \$160,000, and that of the Seminole will be \$193,500.

In the case of all three mills, the voting power in the management of the affairs of the corporations will rest entirely with the holders of the first preferred stock, which will have to be retired before the holders of less valuable stock will have any vote in such matters, or receive dividends.

W. H. BIGELOW

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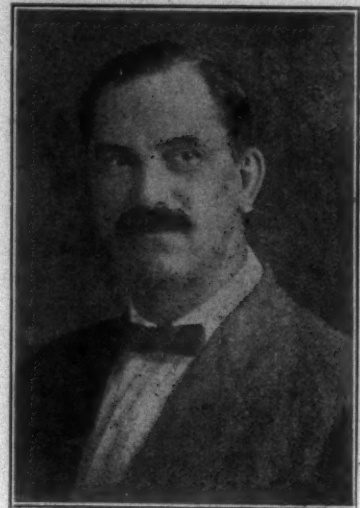
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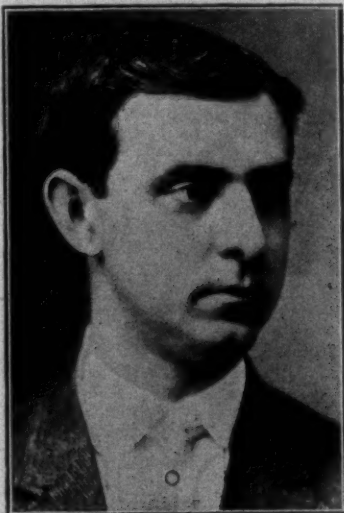


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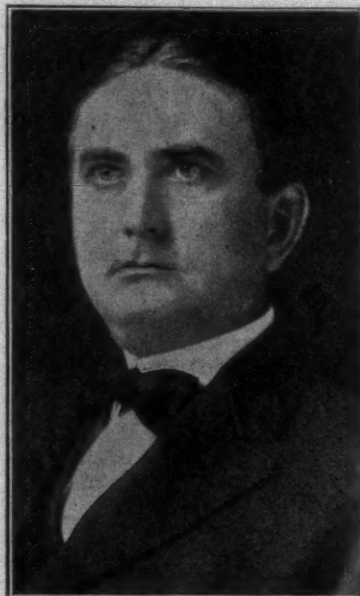
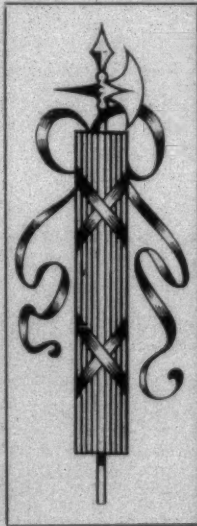
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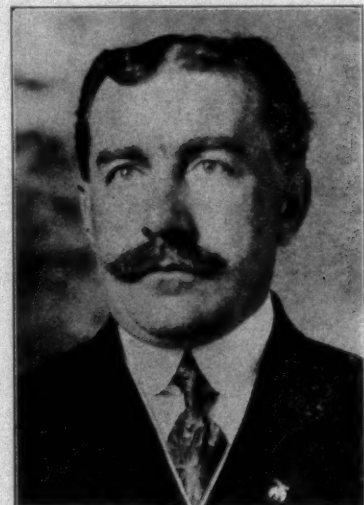
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Grid Bar Settings.

Editor:

Please allow me space to ask the following questions on your discussion page:

What are the best settings for grid bars on the A. T. Atherton picker to get the cleanest work with the least amount of fly? What is the best fan speed using about one-inch local cotton?

Picker.

12/1000 medium, stripping comb 12/1000. Doffer comb 12/1000, cylinder screen 29/1000. Keep your side and girth doors closed, have 1-4 round strips around bottom of card so that no air can pass under it. The ropes which drive the doffer comb some times throw oil on the doffer. This oil is communicated to the cylinder and makes the foundation of the clothing damp and sticky. These settings apply to a 14-ounce lap 65 grains sliver.

H. H. H.

Answer to Grinder.

Editor:

In answer to "Grinder" will say to see that your stock is perfectly dry. Set your doffer from cylinder 10/1000 tight front knife plate top edge 16/1000, bottom 17/1000. Back knife plate top 16/1000, bottom 10/1000, lick to cylinder 10/1000, feed plate to lick 10/1000. Flats to cylinder 2 first settings at front from 10/1000 tight, other 3 settings

Answer to Carder.

Editor:

In answer to "Carder's" question of May 10th, I wish to offer him the following suggestions: Set your beater to feed rolls so as to thoroughly separate all tufts of cotton being fed, thus making them light and easy drawn by the current of air. Have your fan speed about 1100 turns per minute. Have just board beneath grid fans closed per-

fectly tight, see that selvage strips around the ends of the screens fit down snugly around the screen. Set your dampers so as to draw the cotton in two equal sheets on the screen, then work your dampers till you have more cotton on the bottom screen than on the top. The air current should enter the sides of the picker, pass up and over the bars into the screens, out at the ends, down the chambers in the sides to the flue or dust room. If the air goes on through the cages or can be drawn around the ends your stock will never be delivered properly. Too high a fan speed will draw dust and other impurities back into the cotton. Too low fan speed will allow good stock to be knocked out through the bars that should go to the screens.

H. H. H.

Worth Knowing About.

The American Kron Scale Co. of New York, manufacturers of auto-

matic, springless, dial scales will have an exhibit of their scales at the Langren Hotel, Asheville, N. C., at the time of the convention of the Southern Textile Association—June 25th and 26th.

The Kron Scale is made in types and capacities to meet the requirements of any business where speed and accuracy are essential to highest efficiency in weighing. It has been adopted by a large number of leading textile plants, railway and express companies, packing and provision houses—in fact every business where the saving of time and labor, the elimination of errors and guesswork, mean the saving of money, thereby cutting costs and increasing efficiency. By reason of its speed and accuracy it is saving thousands of dollars yearly to its users.

Everyone attending the convention, interested in the improvement in weighing and handling material, should visit this exhibit.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

To Make Three Addresses.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has received and accepted invitations to make three addresses within the next thirty days. He is to speak before the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at Asheville, N. C., on June 18th; the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Charlotte, N. C., on June 23rd, and the Y. M. C. A. Conference (Industrial Division) at Blue Ridge, near Black Mountain, N. C., on July 17th.

The first two will be only informal talks on matters of interest to the cotton manufacturers, but the last named will be an address dealing with relations of employers to employees and the causes of industrial unrest.

Copies of Clark Testimony.

We have had calls for five hundred more copies of our issue of June 3d than we could supply as we did not print any large number of extra copies that week.

In order to supply the demand we have printed Mr. Clark's testimony in pamphlet form and can supply any reasonable number of copies free of charge to those that desire them.

The distribution of this testimony to friends in the North would do much to counteract the false impression that has been created by McKelway and his associates.

On to Asheville.

Next week (June 25th and 26th) the Southern Textile Association will meet at Asheville, N. C., and from all accounts a record breaking number of members will be in attendance.

One of our contemporaries in mentioning the meeting refers to "Manhattans," "Matinis," and "the man who had not ordered his quart yet," but that is not our idea of a meeting of the Southern Textile Association.

There has been some drinking at previous meetings but we can truthfully say that there is less drinking at meetings of the Southern Textile Association than any other convention that we attend, in fact there is striking contrast with meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. The superintendents and overseers are, as a rule, steady and sober men who do not feel that it is necessary to get full of liquor in order to have a good time and they have a contempt for those who can not find enjoyment any other way.

Our contemporary had a wrong idea of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association and we advise the man who has ordered "his quart" to stay home and drink it

for he will not find congenial company at Asheville.

A more convenient and delightful place to meet could hardly have been selected for Asheville is only a short distance from Northern Alabama and East Tennessee, close to North Georgia via Canton, only three hours ride from Greenville, S. C., and convenient to the cotton manufacturing section of North Carolina.

It is one of the most beautiful summer resorts in the world, with scenery that can not be surpassed and many points of unusual interest. While the meetings will be held at the Langren Hotel, everyone will have an opportunity of seeing the Grove Park Inn which is near Asheville and which is considered one of the most beautiful hotels in this country. It is built of immense stones brought from the mountains with the moss still on them. Near Asheville are many other points of interest and those who can afford to do so, should not only bring their wives, but should arrange to stay for a few days longer than the meeting.

Under the understanding at the last annual meeting W. M. Sherard of Williamston, S. C., will undoubtedly be moved up from vice-president to president, in fact, he would be elected president this year even if he were not vice-president for his qualifications for the position are well recognized.

Frank E. Heymer of Alexander City, Ala., will undoubtedly be elected vice president and interest will therefore center in the election of the Chairman of Board of Governors, who under the present plan will be eventually moved up to president.

It is therefore of extreme importance to elect as Chairman of Board of Governors a man who is well qualified in every way to be president of the Association, for it is difficult to remove a man when he is once in the line of succession and yet realizing that life of the Association depends considerably upon the grade of men who become president, it might become necessary to drop a man if he was not qualified for the highest position.

Four members of the Board of Governors must also be elected and care should be taken to get the best possible men.

We have not said anything about the position of secretary and treasurer for A. B. Carter and Marshall Dilling will be re-elected whether they want the jobs or not.

A good program has been prepared and Alonzo Her as chairman of the Arrangement Committee has even out done his work at previous

meetings, so let everybody make plans to be at Asheville on June 25th and 26th. David Clark, editor, and D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor, will both be present and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing many of our friends.

Cotton Manufacturers Meetings.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association will meet at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., on the morning of June 18th. President Ellison A. Smyth, Greenville, S. C.

The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of June 23rd. President R. R. Ray, McAdenville, N. C.

The Southern Textile Association will meet at the Langren Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on June 25th and 26th. President E. E. Bowen, Arlingtong, S. C.

Cotton Yarn Exports Checked by England.

London, June 10.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that, inasmuch as cotton yarn exported to some neutral countries has been reaching countries hostile to Great Britain, it would be necessary hereafter to procure licenses to export yarn to neutral ports, as is done in the case of coal. In order that licenses may be dealt with quickly, a cotton licensing committee similar to the coal export committee will be appointed.

Speaking on the general subject of cotton shipments, Mr. Runciman said that as the House knew well particular importance attached to the subject of cotton shipments from the United States. From the start the government had taken measures which it thought would be effective in checking the receipt of cotton by enemies of Great Britain, but from one direction after another there had come evidence which could not be disregarded to the effect that cotton was passing into Germany.

Germany was not finding this cotton necessary for the manufacture of explosives, he said, since she had already stocked herself very well for that purpose, but cotton sent in might be used, and it became incumbent upon the British government that cotton should be one of the first things to be prevented from reaching Germany.

"We held up a large number of cotton vessels," Mr. Runciman continued, "on terms which I am glad to think were satisfactory to vendors in the United States, and the Foreign Office has been able to avoid and friction which might be apprehended. This cotton is finding its way into Lancashire cotton mills."

"The same objection applied to cotton yarn. We could not allow cotton yarn to be exported, even when going ostensibly to neutrals. The government secured a guarantee that it would not be re-exported, but figures of imports and exports showed that it could not all be used in the destination countries."

PERSONAL NEWS

G. P. Dowling is now president of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

David Moss has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

P. E. Moss has resigned as time-keeper in the weave room of the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Duncan of Henrietta, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Clinchfield Mill, Marion, N. C.

J. D. Arledge has been promoted to night overseer of carding at the Twine Mills, Roanoke, Va.

J. H. Gault has resigned as superintendent of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga.

J. D. Holman has resigned as president of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

O. C. Wilson, from Liberty, S. C., is now master mechanic at the Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C.

— Tindall has resigned as master mechanic at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

John T. Kersey has resigned as superintendent of the Marble City Cotton Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

W. H. Boynton has accepted the position of treasurer of the Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala.

E. Bruce Crosby has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

J. M. Permenter has resigned as master mechanic at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

C. W. Stringer has resigned as president of the Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala.

J. A. Holt has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

H. H. West has been transferred from overseer of weaving to master mechanic at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

W. L. Dumas has been promoted from secretary and treasurer to president of the Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala.

W. M. Coffey has resigned as overseer of carding at the Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., a position which he had held for 26 years.

J. H. Hilderbrand has been promoted from night to day carder at the Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

H. M. Huggins of Worth, N. C., has accepted the position of night carder at the Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

I. P. Chappell is now superintendent of the yarn department of the Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.

Gus Henson has resigned his position at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted one with the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C.

H. T. Varner has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.

W. C. Humphries of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. McCombs of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

H. A. Shirley of Arlington, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Arkwright (S. C.) Mills.

V. Anderson has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

I. B. Bridges has returned to his former position as time-keeper in the weave room of the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

J. Willard Anderson has been promoted from outside overseer to a position in the office of the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Dick Turner has been promoted from loom fixer to outside overseer at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Jas. W. Rogers, of Spartanburg, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Clinchfield Mill, Marion, N. C.

G. S. Watkins of Caroleen, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spooling and warping at the Clinchfield Mill, Marion, N. C.

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A. C. Copeland, of Spartanburg, S. C., has become second hand in carding at the Clinchfield Mill, Marion, N. C.

T. F. Dooley has accepted the position of superintendent of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga.

C. C. Evans of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has invented and applied for a patent on an attachment for a loom.

J. L. Burrell, of the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of the cloth room at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

B. A. Stalnaker has resigned as master mechanic at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., and is now superintendent of the Clinton (S. C.) Oil Mills.

W. M. Woodleaf has resigned as overseer of carding at the Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C., to become carder and spinner at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 6, Durham, N. C.

W. D. Burnett has resigned as second hand in No. 1 weaving at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

I. W. White has resigned his position at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., to become overseer of weaving at the No. 1 mill of the Merrimack Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

C. A. Wood has resigned as engineer at the Ottarway Mills, Union, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Clinton (S. C.) Mills.

T. J. Burrell has resigned as slasher tender at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills, and now has a similar position at the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C.

J. F. Broom has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.

E. E. Williams has resigned his position at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Greenville (N. C.) Mills.

Herbert L. Moorman, president of the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills has been granted a leave of absence by the directors of the mill and will take an extended rest.

J. F. Klein, secretary of the Chinabee Mills, Talladega, Ala., is now also filling a similar position with the Highland City Mills of the same place.

J. F. Miller has resigned his position with the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Clinchfield Mill, Marion, N. C.

T. J. Digby, Jr., has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. S. Lamb Dead.

J. S. Lamb, formerly overseer of carding at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., died last week at Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Lamb was well known in the cotton manufacturing business and very highly regarded.

Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

A. Culberson, Jr., Superintendent
J. T. Reeves, Overseer Carding
L. Whelstone, Spin'g & Twist'g
T. L. Cantrell, Weav'g & Slashing
J. R. Sargee, Cloth Room
J. E. Howell, Master Mechanic

Selma Cotton Mills,

Selma, N. C.

Geo. F. Britz, Superintendent
E. C. Winston, Carding
Elie Taylor, Spinning
James Kimpo, Winding
J. S. Morgan, Master Mechanic

Examine any much worn GARLAND Picker;—note how good it is.

Our rawhide loom pickers wear so well that we wish them to be recognized not only when they are new, but when they are worn, and for this purpose stamp our trade mark in the hide of each picker, in a place where it may be easily seen even when the picker is worn out.

A half century of experience in Making Pickers.

GARLAND MFG. CO.
SACO, MAINE



MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Sylacauga, Ala.—The Marble City Mills will add 2,000 spindles and a small amount of roving machinery.

Thomasville, N. C.—The Jewell Cotton Mills have begun night and day operation.

Matoaca, Va.—The local plant of the Virginia Consolidated Milling Co. has been closed down indefinitely.

Enoree, S. C.—At the scheduled sale of the Enoree Manufacturing Co. A. M. Law, receiver, on Monday, June 7, no bids were received under the terms of the sale, for which an upset price of \$350,000 was fixed.

Alexander City, Ala.—The Russell Mfg. Co. will make an addition of about 2,000 spindles which has been purchased from the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Hope Mills, N. C.—The Hope Mills Mfg. Co., manufacturers of fancy shirtings, have been closed down indefinitely and it is reported that a reorganization will be effected before the plant is put in operation again.

Concord, N. C.—The new 10,000 spindle mill being promoted by F. J. Haywood and Wm. G. Broadfoot of the Brown Mfg. Co., is practically assured as most of the necessary stock has been subscribed.

Concord, N. C.—A new mill is proposed for this place by J. A. Goodman and Will Flowe. They are considering a proposition to purchase an interest in and enlarge the Roberta Mfg. Co., but in all probability will promote a new mill.

Brenham, Tex.—Extensive improvements and additions are being made to the South Texas Cotton Mills. At present 448 new spindles and two new spinning frames are being installed in order to meet the growing orders. The mill is now running full time at full capacity, and frequently runs at night.

Greensboro, N. C.—Julius Cone of the management of the local Cone Cotton Mills has stated that White Oak and Proximity, huge denims manufactories, will have to shut down August 1 for lack of dyestuffs for which the mills are dependent upon Germany. The shut-down will deprive several thousand people of their source of livelihood.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Nick-a-Jack Hosiery Mills, an industry of a few months' existence, reports a strong demand for all grades of men's half hose. Three months behind in orders, the Nick-a-Jack Mills have already grown up to the capacity of their Market street building and turn out 300 dozen pairs daily by night and day operation. Thirty-one knitting machines are in operation and as many more are soon to be installed.

Lynchburg, Va.—The directors of the Lynchburg Cotton Mill Company, at a meeting last Friday in the director's room of the Lynchburg National Bank, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The dividend will be payable July 1.

The reports to the directors showed the business of the company to be in a flourishing condition and that there are orders on hand now sufficient to keep the mill in operation for the coming three months without the receiving of additional ones.

The board granted a leave of absence to Herbert L. Moorman, president of the company, who expects to take an extended rest.

Nashville, Tenn.—A local paper says: "Through the efforts of the industrial bureau, Nashville is about to secure knitting mills that will give employment to about 1,000 operatives. C. C. Groat, manager of the Groat Knitting Mills of Scranton, Pa., has been in the city for some days, making investigations with regard to moving the plant to Nashville. Mr. Groat said that he had practically determined to make the change.

"The Groat Knitting Mills, of Scranton employ about 1,000 opera-

tives, and, if the change is made, all the machinery will at once be moved to this city. Mr. Groat was of the opinion that the change may be made within the next 60 days. During the time he has been in Nashville Mr. Groat has been making investigations with regard to securing three of the largest manufacturing buildings in the city. Two of these buildings will be required for the company, which will be incorporated under the laws of Tennessee, with a capital stock of \$250,000. One building will be used for the manufacture of yarns and the other for knitting and finishing the manufactured goods."

Southern Textile Exposition.

The committee in charge of the Southern Textile Exposition is now making final plans for the assignment of floor space and other details. This exposition will be held at Greenville November 4th, 5th and 6th; also, the convention of the Southern Textile Association will meet here November 5th and 6th.

The Exposition will be in the center of the Southern textile industry, there being 2,500,000 spindles within a radius of 40 miles of Greenville, 7,000,000 spindles within 100 miles and 9,600,000 spindles with-

in 240 miles; this will result in a large proportion of the attendance being practical mill men, and the committee, therefore, hopes to have a large exhibition of specialties, novelties and new devices pertaining to the industry; we believe this idea will appeal to all progressive manufacturers and builders.

We already have had a number of applications and we are desirous of ascertaining the number of exhibitors and the amount of space they will desire. This space will be allotted in sections six feet wide and approximately eight feet long; space will be furnished machinery and supply exhibitors at a cost of twenty-five cents (25c.) per square foot, the cost covering floor space and railings; special decorations, furniture, motors, power and other requisites will be furnished by contract at nominal prices. Any funds remaining over and above all expenses will be rebated on a pro rata basis.

With this in view, we shall be very glad to have all those who desire to exhibit to write the committee at once as to the number of square feet of space needed. As soon as the aggregate amount of space is ascertained, we will send blue prints to all applicants showing the space assigned.

Since the exposition is to be held under the auspices of the Southern Textile Association, the requirement is made that at least one representative of each company exhibiting shall be a member of the association. For the benefit of those who are not members, we will add that the dues are \$2.00 per year and \$1.00 initiation fee.

Again allow us to urge all those desiring space to write the undersigned at once. Remember, first come, first served.

Very truly yours,
Machinery and Supply Committee.
J. H. Spencer, Chairman.

General Mill Supply Co.

The General Mill Supply Company, with Mack C. Thompson, president, has been organized at Charlotte, N. C., to act as manufacturers agents.

Mr. Thompson has in the past been the Southern representative of a large paint manufacturer and has a very extensive and favorable acquaintance with the cotton mill trade.

The General Mill Supply Co. will handle a varied line of products and with a man of Mr. Thompson's ability and push, as the head, it will undoubtedly enjoy a large business.

A Real Big Fourth.

A real, big Fourth of July celebration is being planned for Greenwood, S. C.

The whole matter rests upon this fact, if the local mills will agree to close on Monday the fifth, the celebration will be pulled off. Ware Shoals will have its celebration on the third Saturday. If Greenwood has its big day on Monday, Ware

Come and Play Golf at Grove Park Inn

Play Golf on the Finest Links in the South. These links adjoin Grove Park Inn, where it's always cool no matter how hot it is elsewhere. Invigorating mountain air that makes you play with enthusiasm and sleep with real comfort. No mosquitoes. Milk and cream from famous Biltmore Dairies. Water from the slopes of the highest mountain east of the Rockies

Write for Booklet J and
Special Summer Rates

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain

Asheville, N. C.

THE
FINEST
RESORT
HOTEL IN
THE WORLD



Thursday, June 17, 1915.

Shoals will send its band and a ball team down for the day.

The preliminaries were discussed at a meeting held Monday evening at city hall. H. V. R. Schrader is deeply interested in the project and is working to make it a success. Alderman J. B. Harris was elected permanent chairman of a committee which will meet this week, probably Friday night, and perfect plans for the event.

Program of Southern Textile Association.

Headquarters, The Langren Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

Friday, June 25th.

11 A. M.—Special entertainment for the ladies at the Battery Park Hotel, by C. E. Railing, proprietor.
12 M.—Meeting called to order by President E. E. Bowen.

Prayer.

Address of Welcome, by Mayor Rankin of Asheville.

Response to Address of Welcome, by A. B. Carter of Greenville, S. C., secretary of the Association.

Address, "Relationship that Should Exist Between Employer and Employee," by Ellison A. Smyth, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, and president of the Pelzer Manufacturing Co.

3:30 P. M.—Trip to Biltmore Estate, courtesy of the Estate, by special arrangement of the Board of Trade. Round trip \$1 per passenger.

8 P. M.—Business session; one hour.

9 P. M.—Entertainment on roof garden of Langren Hotel, by J. Bayless Rector, proprietor.

Saturday, June 26th.

10 A. M.—Meeting called to order by President Bowen.

Address of C. W. McSwain, of the Textile Department of Clemson College.

Address "Why a Finisher," by E. M. Holliday, finisher at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Address, "Clean up the Village," by H. P. Meikelham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, Lindale, Ga.

Address, "What the Textile Industry has Done For the South," by Joe E. Brendle, spinner at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Address, "Observation of a Mill President of the Work Being Done by Southern Textile Association," by T. H. Rennie, president of the Pell City Cotton Mills, Pell City, Ala.

11 A. M.—Visit and inspection of the Y. W. C. A. for the ladies or a trip to the Bon Marche, one of North Carolina's largest department stores.

4 P. M.—Auto ride to overlook mountain, 3117 feet above sea level. Courtesy of the Board of Trade of Asheville.

9 P. M.—Grand Concert "Big Room" of Grove Park Inn.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

13



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHMAN, Manager.

This program is arranged for the two days session, and the election of officers will take place at the business meeting on Saturday.

A feature of the Asheville meeting will be the awarding of cash prizes for the finest cotton garments worn by members and their lady guests, the prizes being given by a number of Southern cotton manufacturers.

New Brunswick Chemical Company Representative.

M. Einstein has located at Charlotte, N. C., as Southern representative of the New Brunswick Chemical Company of New Brunswick, N. J. M. Einstein is of German birth and has had special experience and training with sizing compounds and chemicals.

Mr. Hugo Koblenger, president of the New Brunswick Chemical Company is well and favorably known in the South.

Arnold Hoffman Company Change Location of Charlotte Office.

The Charlotte office of the Arnold Hoffman Co. has been changed from room 506 Independence Building to Rooms 806 and 807, where they have fitted up a very handsome suite of offices and where R. E. Buck, the genial and popular Southern manager will be glad to welcome his many friends.

G. Lang Anderson Dies Suddenly.

G. Lang Anderson, president and treasurer of the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C., died suddenly at his home in Greenville, S. C., last Thursday. The end came without warning other than he had had heart trouble for some time.

Mr. Anderson was widely known in business circles. He was a man of intellectual culture and a devout Christian. As a life-long member of the Methodist church he had filled many positions in it. He is survived by his wife, six children and several brothers and sisters.

The Seydel Mfg. Co.

Jersey City, N. J., June 14, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I am just in receipt of your answer to A. J. McKelway and wish to compliment you for the manner with which you handled the question of child labor in Southern cotton mills.

It is my very strong opinion that the cotton mills have been the most active agencies for the betterment of conditions among the working classes of the South, a comparison of the conditions as they existed as I first saw them in 1900 and as I know them to be now being the best testimonial that the owners of cotton mills could possibly desire.

Very truly yours,

H. Seydel, Mgr.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Little change was noted in conditions in the cotton goods market last week. Buyers are inclined to proceed very slowly on future business. They are willing to take deliveries on the goods they have under order and to supply what filling in needs they have without placing further new business for forward delivery. Print cloths and convertibles were dull during the week, with prices strong but irregular. Mills show no disposition to make strong efforts for new business and appear content to wait.

The retail distribution of summer cotton goods is going along steadily and reorders in the primary market, while not heavy, are steady enough to reflect the active movement in the retail trade. The demand for high-grade printed novelties and sheer goods continues steady with the hot weather.

Jobbers regard prices as more settled for fall and they are placing a few forward contracts on staple cotton goods for fall needs. However, they will not operate very far ahead. The belief is becoming general among buyers that current prices on staple fabrics are going to hold well through the fall season. The week again showed large orders for cotton duck for export trade. The army duck has shown an increased movement, and belting duck sold in substantial quantities.

Spot sales of merchandise from day to day are steady and the total business for the most is being kept near normal levels. Some houses report that in spite of all the disturbing elements, business so far this June has been ahead of that for the same month last year. Heads of print cloth and gingham departments in jobbing houses state that the yhave done as much business during the past month and a half as for a similar period last year.

Both manufacturers and buyers appeared indifferent last week and trading continued slow in the Fall River print cloth market. Sales were light, but prices were shaded very little. Buyers continued to make their purchases on the hand-to-mouth policy which has prevailed for the past few weeks. Goods are bought to cover only immediate needs and very little business is being done in future contracts. In some instances mills have cut prices slightly, but as a rule such small quantities were wanted that manufacturers held prices firmly.

Reports from the fine goods manufacturers are to the effect that this business has slackened some. The call for specialties has helped these plants considerably during the depression experienced by the other mills, but this demand has dropped within the last week. However, these manufacturers are optimistic.

The print cloth manufacturers are not disposed to regard the outlook as favorable until the Euro-

pean situation, as affecting this country, improves or assumes definite character. There has been a tendency on the part of the buyers to hold off, awaiting the clarifying of this situation.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

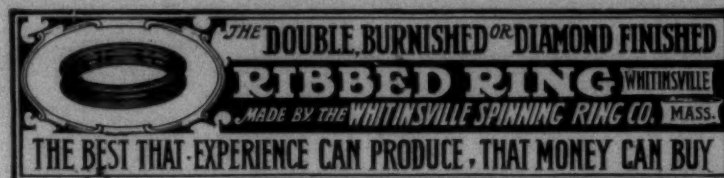
Print cloth, 26-in., std 3 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-8
Gray goods, 39-inch,	—
68x72s	4 5-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 1-8
4-yard, 80x80s	6
Brown drills, std	6 1-4
Sheetings, So., std	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8
4-yard, 56x60s	5
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-4
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2
Oliver, Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—
in, duck	12 3-4
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2
Standard prints	5
Standard ginghams	6 1-4
Fine dress ginghams	7 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

* Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding week.

Bales.	77,000
In sight for week	50,000
In sight same 7 days last y'r	113,000
In sight for the month	80,000
In sight same date last year	14,847,000
In sight for season	14,720,000
In sight same date last yr.	10,161,000
Port receipts for season	10,601,000
Port receipts same date last year	1,092,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,156,000
Overland to mills and Canada same date last year	2,826,000
Southern mill takings for season	2,865,000
Southern mill takings same date last year	468,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	90,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1 last year	80,000
Foreign exports for week	78,000
Foreign exports same 7 days last year	1,949,000
Foreign exports for season	40,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	29,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada same seven days last year	2,774,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season	2,617,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada same date last year	243,000
Spinners Takings:	204,000
This week	12,072,000
Same 7 days last year	13,514,000
Total since August 1	13,242,000
Same date last year	—
Same date year before	—

Hester's Visible Supply:	6,181,304
Total visible this week	6,404,997
Total visible last week	—
Total visible same date last year	—



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE AMOS M BOWEN
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, 801 126, Greenville, S. C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

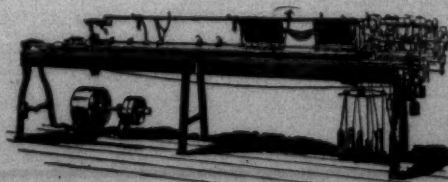
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

last year	4,421,375	All other kinds last year	1,901,000
Of this the total American	Visible in the United States		
this week	4,443,719	this week	1,525,000
Of this the total American	Visible in the United States		
last week	4,610,414	this date last year	649,000
Of this the total American	Visible in other countries		
last year	2,520,375	this week	4,656,000
All other kinds this week	1,737,585	Visible in other countries	
All other kinds last week	1,794,585	this date last year	3,772,000

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little trading in the yarn market here last week, and dealers generally reported that business was very slow with them. In only a few instances were sales of any large quantities made. Buyers were not disposed to purchase for future delivery. Deliveries on old contracts were good.

Sales of carded yarns were mainly of the hand to mouth variety. It seems to be the general opinion of knitters that cotton will be lower in the fall and they are not anxious to contract for large quantities for future deliveries unless the price is low enough to discount the reduction which they expect in cotton. Spinners who have good orders on their books are still holding for stiff prices, but spinners who are in need of business are willing to quote prices which they would not consider a month ago. Sales of Southern carded cones for quick delivery were made on the basis of 15 1-2 to 16 1-2 cents for 10s.

The demand for single combed yarns was not large last week and the largest sale reported was of 40,000 pounds. Southern frame spun cones sold on the basis of 20 and 21 1-2 cents for 10s. The demand for mererized yarns for quick delivery is good, and manufacturers of these yarns are reported as being well sold up. There were some good sales of list yarn last week and prices on them are holding well.

The situation as a whole is considered good in this market, with one exception, that being the large stock of yarns on hand. It is estimated that there is enough yarn on hand here for three month's consumption.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2-15
10s to 12s.....	14 —16
14s	16 —
16s	16 —
20s	17 1-2—
24s	18 —
26s	18 1-2—
30s	20 —
36s	25 —
40s	26 —
40s	26 —
50s	34 —26 1-2
3-ply 8s upholstery...	16 1-2—
4-ply 8s upholstery...	16 1-2—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2-15
10s	15 —
12s	16 —
14s	16 —
16s	16 1-2-17
20s	17 1-2—
22s	18 —
26s	18 1-2—
30s	20 —

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	15 —15 1-2
14s	16 —
16s	16 1-2—
20s	17 1-2—
22s	18 —

24s	18 —18 1-2
26s	18 1-2—
30s	20 —
40s	—27

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	14 1-2-16 1-2
12s to 14s	17 —
2-ply 16s	—17 1-2
2-ply 20s	17 1-2—
2-ply 24s	17 1-2—
2-ply 28s	19 —
2-ply 30s	20 —
2-ply 40s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 50s	—35

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	15 1-2—
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-4—
14s	16 3-4—
16s	17 —
18s	17 1-4-17 1-2
20s	—18
22s	18 1-4-18 1-2
24s	18 3-4-19
26s	19 1-2—
28s fleece colors.....	19 —
30s	20 1-2-21
40s	26 —

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	17 —
11s	17 1-4—
12s	17 1-2—
14s	18 —
16s	18 1-4—
18s	18 3-4—
20s	19 1-2—
22s	20 1-2—
24s	21 —
26s	22 —
28s	23 —
30s	24 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s	21 1-2-22
26s	23 —
30s	24 —
36s	25 —
40s	27 —
50s	36 —37

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 —
8-4 slack	16 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist.....	14 1-2-15

Milstead Mfg. Co.

Milstead, Ga.

O. D. Grimes	Superintendent
J. W. Freeman.....	Overseer of Carding
D. R. Hinkle.....	Overseer Spinning
J. B. Stewart.....	Overseer Weaving
J. M. Miles.....	Overseer Cloth Room
B. R. Mance.....	Master Mechanic

Simpsonville Cotton Mill.

Simpsonville, S. C.

J. W. Cannon.....	Superintendent
W. H. Long.....	Overseer Carding
Park Pollard.....	Overseer Spinning
L. W. Burgess.....	Overseer Weaving
— Dawkins.....	Overseer Cloth Rm
John McGowen.....	Master Mechanic

How to Choose Correct Belt Drive.

Belt drives cannot be standardized. There are too many conditions to be fulfilled to meet them efficiently with one rule. For this reason every drive should be calculated separately and carefully to fill the conditions called for by the installation.

To get best results you must consider these various factors:

1. How much power is to be transmitted?
2. What is the size and speed of the driving pulley?
3. What is the size of the driving pulley?
4. What is the distance between shaft centers?
5. Will the drive be horizontal, vertical or on a slant?
6. What is the value of space?

Answering these questions briefly, the installer of belts will be enabled to make a wise selection. In any case, of course, judgment must be used in connection with formulae and mathematics. This is the way to go about the problem:

1. Power is usually given as "so many horsepower." A wide belt will generally transmit more power than will a narrow one, but much depends upon the belt's speed. Thus, to find the width of single thickness multiply the horsepower to be transmitted by 800 and then divide by the speed of the belt in feet per minute. The result will be the width of the belt in inches.

2. Multiply the diameter of the driving pulley (in fact) by 3,1416. Then multiply by the revolutions per minute of the driving pulley. The result is the speed of the belt in feet per minute, which must be used in (1) to compute the width of the belt.

3. Never use a pulley that is too small. Large pulleys are best, because there is less danger of slip where they are used; they are more efficient, and by use of large pulleys a narrower belt may be used. Of course, the speed of the driving and driven pulleys is the same, because they are both used under the same belt, and a belt can run only at one speed.

4. If the distance between shaft centers is great use large pulleys. You can then use a narrow, inexpensive belt, and the drive will be more efficient than where small pulleys and a heavy belt are used. If the distance between centers is small it may be necessary to use an idler, especially if one pulley is small and the other very large. By using an idler it is possible to bring the driving and driven pulleys very close together and thus save the cost of long belts, save space and sometimes increase efficiency.

5. If the drive is horizontal always run the "pulling" side on the bottom and the "slack" side on top. The same rule holds where the drive slants. Drives of this kind may be run fairly slack without trouble if the drive is designed correctly and if the belt is properly cared for; but where the belt is vertical it makes no difference which side is the pulling side, and the belt must be run tight enough so that the belt will surely come in contact with the lower pulley. Sometimes, as in the case of horizontal belts, it

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina

EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.....	8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.....	6:05 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.....	12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.....	6:30 p. m.

Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.....	8:55 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.....	12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.....	12:40 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.....	11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C.....	12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C.....	1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.....	8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.....	9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,

V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.

is a good plan to use an idler in connection with vertical drives.

6. What is the value of space? Sometimes this decides for you whether or not the drive will be long or short. Where space is valuable it is a good plan to bring the driving and driven pulleys as close together as possible. Personally, I prefer the short drive, with pulley centers close together and with a good slack belt, made so either naturally or by the aid of a well-placed idler. Belt cost is thus lessened and the system is made ideally compact.

—N. G. Near in Textile Mfg. Journal.

Arabol Gum G.

Arabol Gum G, one of the staples of The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William street, New York, when used in its purse state, is said by them to give excellent results in light or heavy sizing of cotton warps and is especially recommended for use in export goods, such as China shirtings, drills, denims, coarse or medium goods, etc. Mixed with starch, it gives more volume and adhesive power, adding at the same time, elasticity and tensile strength.

More Cotton is Used This May Than Last.

Washington, June 14.—The cotton used during May was 493,697 bales exclusive of linters, compared with 466,744 of May last year, the census bureau announced today. During the ten months ending with May 31 the cotton used was 4,585,522 bales against 4,731,600 in the same period of the previous year. Linters used 43,844 bales against 26,877 for last year and for ten months 295,342 bales against 258,196 of the previous years period.

Exports of cotton for May 615,090 bales against 394,714 last year, for ten months, 7,976,711 against 8,729, Linters exported 18,708 bales in May 021 in the previous years period.

Address Desired.

We would like to have the present address of O. J. Haralson, formerly master mechanic at the Pacolet Mills, New Holland, Ga.

Southern Textile Bulletin.

Take Over Mills For Manufacture of Gun Cotton.

It is reliably stated that the Dupont Powder Co. have leased the plant of the Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., at Ettrick and Matoaco, Va., and will use them to prepare lint cotton for the manufacture of gun cotton.

Almost Outdid Walsh.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has had many stormy sessions and many personalities have been indulged in by the chairman and some of the witnesses before the committee. This commission is trying to get at the causes of industrial unrest and while it is very active its course has not been conducive to the spread of harmony or generally pleasurable feelings in this country, especially between employers and employees.

David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, almost outdid Chairman Walsh in virulence of statement at Wednesday's session of the commission. Mr. Clark said: "The cotton manufacturers of the south regard the National Child Labor Committee as a band of parasites and grafters, and experience has shown that they take advantage of every courtesy to misrepresent and falsify." Dr. McKelway's statements before the commission a short time ago had raised the ire of Editor Clark, who called the doctor in several ways, both polite and otherwise, a falsifier. Editor Clark accuses the spokesman of the National Child Labor Committee also with intentionally deceiving the commission by going back to 1900 for figures concerning illiteracy.—Providence (R. I.) News.

Cotton Spinning Mill Testing.

From correspondence we have received on the subject, it is very evident that the article by Shaudran on "Cotton Spinning Mill Testing," published in our January, 1915, issue, has aroused considerable interest amongst some sections of our readers, who hitherto were unacquainted with the practice obtaining in some mills of maintaining a small set of machines specially for testing out small samples of cotton. Several of our correspondents have asked for further information on the matter, and the following particulars which have been supplied by our contributor should therefore be of special interest: The machines used for the purpose of testing small samples of cotton, which in some cases may not exceed 3 to 4 ounces in weight, usually comprise a small fixed flat carding engine about half the usual dimensions; draw frame with one or two deliveries; fly frame; and a ring or flyer spinning frame a few spindles long. The cotton to be tested can

be weighed before treatment, and then fed to the card as uniformly as possible by hand. If one carding is insufficient, the web is doffed and fed again. From the card the web is coiled into a shallow can, and then passed through the drawing frame a sufficient number of times to make the sliver uniform and in good condition. It is then passed on to the fly frame and put on to a bobbin, the process being repeated until uniformity and the desired hank are obtained. It is then spun to 20's or 30's (it is not absolutely necessary to produce the ultimate counts). If this is done, and similar treatment meted out to a range of samples submitted for comparison, from which choice has to be made, and the loss in waste in each noted, the yarn tested for strength, elasticity, and general appearance, etc., a truer estimate of the value of the cotton and the character of the yarn can be obtained than by merely judging samples in the usual way. It will be understood, of course, that a little experience is necessary to adjudge the value of the samples correctly by this method just as in any other and it is not intended that this method of sampling and testing

shall dispense entirely with the ordinary method of testing larger lots for waste percentage, etc., under actual conditions. This would still be occasionally done to verify or otherwise the conclusions derived from the results of smaller tests. A great advantage of the small private test is that it can be carried out by the manager himself, quickly and frequently, and for comparative purposes the results are of great value. It dispenses with the inconvenience and trouble of testing as frequently inside the mill as good judgment would deem necessary or advisable.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

A New Mill Flooring.

Considerable advance has been made in the constructional details of textile mills within comparatively recent times, not only in relation to the more important and necessary features but also in connection with every section however minor it may appear. The old form of flagged shed still persists in certain mills, and it is not necessary for us at this late stage to enumerate its faults. New forms of floorings have come into being, and one of the latest types is that known as the "Sano" composite floor and wall covering. The company responsible for this new type of flooring and wall covering have offices at 25, Brazenose street, Manchester.

We understand that several thousands yards of "Sano" flooring have been laid down in Lancashire mills. It is a jointless flooring and covering material laid in two thicknesses. The top layer is 3-8 inch thick, and the underlay or cushion also 3-8 inch thick, making a total thickness of 3-4 inch. It is claimed to possess many qualities, chief amongst which are the following: It is hygienic, waterproof, fireproof, dustless, durable, and can easily be cleaned with hot water. It can be finished with a smooth or polished surface or left flat with a non-slip surface. "Sano" can be laid on old or worn wooden floors transforming them into smooth surfaces, slightly elastic to the tread and noiseless. Machines can be readily bolted or screwed down as is necessary. We have been forwarded a number of copies of testimonials as to the quality of this flooring, and note that quite a number of textile mills have adopted it.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

**Seneca Mills,
Seneca, S. C.**

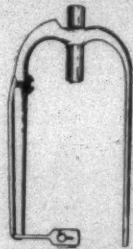
L. L. Chandler Superintendent
E. S. Tramwell Carder and Spinner
N. H. McGuire Weaver
W. J. Jones Cloth Room
C. W. Wilson Master Mechanic

**Martel Mfg. Co.,
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SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Are your flyers giving you trouble? If you have a few old flyers around your mill that will not run, send them to us and we will make them run like new ones, or if you are changing on to a finer or coarser roving, we will re-block your flyers to suit your work at small cost.

**YORKSHIRE GUM**

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable in this respect as it combines readily with all starches, making a uniform size mixing. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find quite a reduction in shedding and loom waste. For this reason we recommend it especially where drop-wires are in use. This Gum also attracts moisture very readily and by so doing adds strength and elasticity to the yarn. While giving the very best results in sizing, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Oil in addition.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
100 William Street, New York

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Spindles Wanted.

Want to purchase several thousand McMullen spindles complete. Must be in good condition. Send representative sample. Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

Opportunity For Young Man.

Wanted.—A single, young man, 22 to 30 years of age, with good education, not less than a high school graduate, who has had some good, practical experience in some good cotton mill office. It is desirable that he know something of stenography and should be a graduate of a textile school, a practical course in cloth analysis will be sufficient. If textile graduate with good education the stenography part could be learned later or vice versa. A good opening for the right young man. Give full particulars, references, experience and everything necessary in first letter. No answer means not wanted. Good habits and morals prerequisite. State lowest salary to begin with view of good future. Address "S," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Fireman Wanted.

Wanted.—Fireman for night work to keep steam for fire pump and heating. Pay reliable man \$1.50 per night. Man with family of spinners for night work preferred. Address G. A. Lowery, M. M., Hudson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have ten years experience as overseer of cloth room on white and colored, finished and unfinished goods. Now employed but wish larger job. Age 35, sober, accurate and reliable. Satisfactory references. Address 1093.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 1094.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 1096.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1097.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1098.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1099.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1100.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1101.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had four years experience and can give present and past employers as reference. Married and sober. Address No. 1102.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in both positions. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in carding and spinning. Am at present overseer of carding, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 1104.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1105.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in a small mill but am capable of handling a larger job. Can give best of references. Address No. 1106.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 47. Have had 25 years experience in cotton mill steam plants. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have run large rooms and have very wide experience. Can give former employers as references. Address No. 1108.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1109.

WANT position of overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and double carding and have always give satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1110.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill. 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1115.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

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A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager, 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address No. 1117.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1118.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1119.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1120.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have been on present job many years, but want larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1121.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have ten years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1122.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1123.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1124.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1125.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years experience as carder and spinner 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1126.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience. Have been superintendent of two of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1127.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 14 years experience as overseer on all kinds of work, both white and colored. Am 41 years old. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill (hosiery or weaving yarns) or carder in good size mill. Age 39. Married. 7 years experience as carder. 5 years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Now employed. Address No. 1129.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1132.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spinner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in either yarn or weaving mill. Have been overseer in good mills for 9 years. Age 30. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 1140.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1141.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1143.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$250. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

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- DOFFING BOXES—**
Diamond State Fibre Co.
- DRAWING FRAMES—**
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Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- DRAWING HOLLS—**
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS—**
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DROP WIRES—**
Connecticut Mill Supply Co.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—**
American Dyewood Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
Cassela Color Co.
John P. Marston.
- Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Manufacturing Co.
So. Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**
Philadelphia Tex. Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- DYERS—**
Gibson Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—**
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric Co.
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—**
American Supply Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- GRID BARS—**
Alfred Armfield.
- HUMIDIFIERS—**
American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
G. M. Parks Co.
- HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- LOOMS—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Company.
- LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS—**
American Supply Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS—**
Albany Lubricating Co.
Masury, Young Co.
- LUG STRAP—**
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
M. M. Lahue & Co.
- MILL CRAYONS—**
American Supply Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES—**
American Supply Co.
Connecticut Mill Supply Co.
Diamond State Fiber Co.
- OVERHAULERS—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PAINTS—**
Benj. Moore & Co.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**
Potter & Johnston Machinery Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**
Fales and Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PRESSES**
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
- POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—**
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- PUMPS—**
Stuart W. Cramer.
- RAILROADS—**
U. C. & O. Railway.
Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES—**
Fales and Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- RING TRAVELERS—**
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS—**
American Supply Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING CANS—**
Diamond State Fibre Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- SADDLES—**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Graphite Lubricating Co.
- SEPARATORS—**
Draper Company.
- SHUTTLES—**
Shambow Shuttle Co.
- SIZING COMPOUND—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Keever Bros. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SLASHERS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SOAPS—**
Keever Bros. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPINDLES—**
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Draper Company.
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
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Connecticut Mill Supply Co.
Draper Company.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
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Easton and Burnham Machine Co.
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Keever Bros. Co.
Keever Starch Co.
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Draper Company.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS—**
Draper Company.
Fales and Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
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Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Company.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
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Arabol Mfg. Co.
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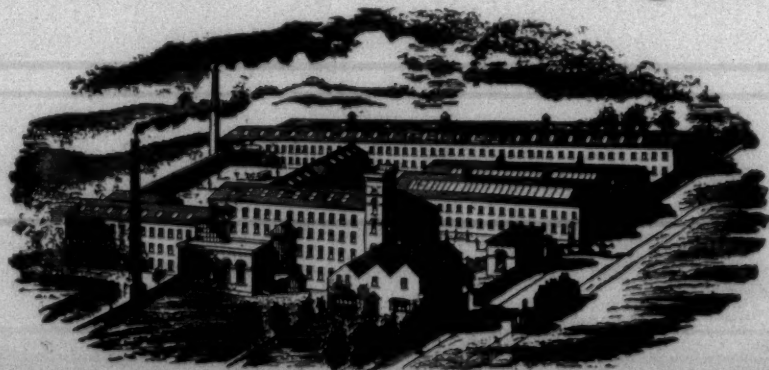
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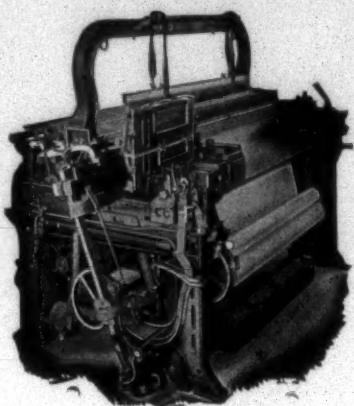
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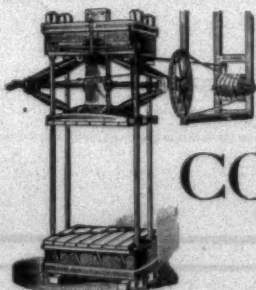
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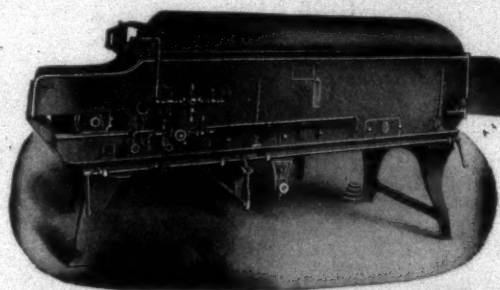
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